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1853, he entered as a student at the London Hospital, and matriculated at the University of London. He was a very intelligent and industrious student at the hospital, where he became a private pupil of Dr. Langdon Down, who was at that time the medical tutor of the hospital. He aimed to graduate in the University of London, and there is no doubt that he would have attained a high position in the honour-lists of that university, had not the occurrence of the Russian war induced him to leave, for a time, his studies, and volunteer as a medical assistant in the Baltic fleet. This gave him a longing to engage in the active duties of the profession he had chosen, and a taste for official rather than civil life. He hesitated to give the time which the highly honoured degrees of the University of London necessitated; and having passed the examination at the College of Surgeons, he went to St. Andrew's to graduate, justifying, however, the hopes that were entertained of him, by taking the highest position in the examination for honours which that university had then, for the first time established. He then turned his attention to the medical service of India, and he speedily obtained an appointment, by taking a high position in the competitive examination of 1858. He at once married, and was stationed in the Madras Presidency, and served with several regimental and other departments for some time, and eventually obtained the Civil Surgeoncy of Madura, where he had been some two or three years, and was much esteemed by, and popular among, Europeans and natives, as a kind and able medical practitioner. His health, however, giving way from the arduous nature of his duties at that large station, he exchanged to the smaller civil station of Chittoa, where, when he had been residing a short time, a dog belonging to one of the officers was sent to him for treatment. Dr. Rule, with his usual kindly nature, approached the animal incautiously. The dog sprang at him, and seized him by the nose and upper lip, and had to be strangled to make him let go his hold. In three or four days, symptoms of hydrophobia set in, which proved fatal to Dr. Rule in forty-eight hours from the manifestation of the first symptoms.

Dr. Rule had not written on Anthropology. He was, however, greatly interested in the natives of India; and it is probable that, but for this unfortunate event, the science in which recently he had taken great interest, would have been advanced by his labours.

The President then delivered his Address from the Chair, as follows:—

#### ANNIVERSARY ADDRESS,

DELIVERED BEFORE THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON,  
JANUARY 19TH, 1869.

GENTLEMEN,—Having two years ago delivered to you a farewell address, as your President, and having then given my views respecting the future conduct of the Society at some length, I only now propose to say a few words.

The past year has been an eventful one, in many respects, to the Society. The financial difficulties of the Society, which pressed rather

heavily on you two years ago, have, during the past year, become very much easier.

We have to congratulate ourselves that our income, in 1868, was fifty pounds more than in 1867. This is so far satisfactory ; but we cannot also hide from ourselves that we have this year lost a considerable number of members by resignation. The rigid system of economy practised by the Council, in printing, has had an injurious effect, in so far as we have lost many members on account of the non-publication of *Memoirs* or translations ; and for the same reason we have not had such an increase in the number of our new members as in former years. I know not what may be the policy by which, in future, the Council will meet these difficulties ; but there can be no doubt that these subjects will require very serious consideration during the coming year.

During the past year, I fear, we cannot congratulate ourselves that any great amount of scientific work has been effected. Nor can we direct your attention to the publication of important works on Anthropology. We may, however, perhaps turn our attention for a few minutes, with advantage, to a subject which has caused considerable discussion during the past year, viz., the question of an amalgamation with our brother students,—the Ethnologists. I feel it my duty not to leave the chair this day without stating, however briefly, my regret that the negotiation, commenced last summer, did not terminate successfully. I have always been of opinion that it is most desirable that a union of the students of the science of Man should be effected. On being assured in the summer that such a union could only be carried out by accepting some new title, I very reluctantly acceded to this request. The title selected was, however, thought to be absurd ; and, although the proposer of it, I could not but admit that it was open to serious and, as it proved, to fatal objections. Notwithstanding all these difficulties, and the unpleasantness which has arisen from a failure of the negotiations, I still entertain a very decided opinion that, on scientific considerations, it would be highly desirable that all the students of the science of Man should be united for the furtherance of our great and most comprehensive science.

Holding, then, these views, I feel it incumbent on me to say on this occasion that I, for one, shall, in the future, be ever ready to lend my aid to any scheme having for its aim the promotion of the original objects of this Society. It is because I believe that the union of the students of Man-science is desirable, that I have advocated, and shall continue to advocate, a union of the Fellows of the Ethnological Society with ourselves. At the same time, I cannot but express my regret at the obstacles which were raised to such a union being effected. In the future, we can only go into this question on its scientific merits. Two questions arise,—first, What organisation is the best for carrying out the objects we have in view ? and second, What is the best and most appropriate name for such a Society ? I believe that our own organisation would form a suitable basis for a united society of all the students of the Science of Man. With regard to the name, it does not appear to me that we need give our-

selves much trouble about that. We all know perfectly well that there is but one name by which such a Society can eventually be called. I am not here to justify the means by which I proposed, last summer, to effect a union ; but I wish most strongly to insist on the desirability of the union of the Fellows of the Ethnological and Anthropological Societies. While I say this, I would desire to add, that the union can alone be lasting and effectual by negotiating it on a purely scientific basis.

I feel it necessary to express these views ; because I know that other feelings animate some of my colleagues, not only in the Council, but amongst the Fellows of the Society generally. There are some who say that our finances would be injuriously affected by such a union. This, if true, would no doubt be an objection of weight ; but as the diffusion of science, and not the accumulation of wealth, is our object, this objection may, perhaps, be overcome, if we have only the inclination to do so. But there is a more frequent objection continually heard, viz., that by a union of ourselves with the Ethnologists of this country, the character of the Society would be changed. These views are, I believe, entirely erroneous, and arise from a mistaken notion of the real objects both of our own and of the Ethnological Society.

Six years ago, when I delivered the "Introductory Address" before this Society, I then laid down what was proposed to be done ; viz., to found a really scientific Society, for the general enlightenment of the public, by the accumulation of facts, and by the publication of the same, together with other literature on the subject.

After six years' labour in behalf of these objects I wish to say that I see nothing to change in the views I then laid down. There are now, I believe, a considerable number of Fellows who think that one of the objects of this Society is the diffusion of infidel opinions ; let me, therefore, here remind every Fellow that our object is not the diffusion of scepticism, but the progress of science. It would, indeed, be not only a misfortune, but fatal to this Society if such views were generally entertained ; I, for one, could never be a party to the original objects of the Society being so prostituted that it should become the theatre for the display of blasphemous opinions, or for the diffusion of any set of ideas, whatever they might be. The Anthropological Society was not founded for the promulgation of special views, or opinions, respecting any scientific or other question. Our past history and publications attest how loyally these views have been carried out. If one set of opinions has appeared at any one time to be predominant, that has been purely the result of individual feeling and influence.

Let, therefore, those who hold the opinion that our object is to be any other than that of the diffusion of science, at once banish such notions, for I feel sure that the general good sense of the Fellows will not allow the original objects of this Society to be so departed from.

Let our future be what it may, we can only exist and flourish by adhering closely to our original objects.

In my past connection with this Society I have always endeavoured

to impress this on my colleagues. It has always been my aim to have a representative of every scientific opinion in the Council, so that there should be no exclusive views advocated or encouraged. Those interested in this subject have only to look at the past lists of our Councils to see how this design has been carried out.

As I now resign all official connection with the Society, it must be left to others to see that the Council is never allowed to become a clique for any objects other than those originally contemplated, the success of which has up to this time been, on the whole, so satisfactory.

Properly conducted, this Society has a great future before it, and will not fail to do an immense amount of good. If, as I believe, the real objects of the Society are praiseworthy and beneficial to the community generally, then it behoves all real lovers of truth and science to come forward and help us. If we only continue to preach and practise the diffusion of science as our sole aim, we need not be afraid of any difficulties with which our path may be beset.

If this Society is to flourish it can only be by doing good scientific practical work. We have yet to raise the character of our papers and discussions to an equality with those of our brother students in France or Germany. There must ever remain great diversity of opinion in a Society like our own, but we can all unite, even with those with whom we differ, in the object common to us all—the diffusion of truth, be it acceptable or unacceptable to the world at large.

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MR. PIKE said he wished that some one else had risen to do that which, he was sure, every gentleman present would agree with him ought to be well done, to propose a vote of thanks to Dr. Hunt for his farewell address. He felt himself to be in every way quite unequal to the task; but consoled himself with the reflection that, however little he might say, and however badly he might say it, he could not alter the feeling of the meeting towards Dr. Hunt. He did not think it necessary to comment on the various points put forward in the address; but that portion of it in which the charge of encouraging infidel opinions was denied would, he thought, meet with universal approval. It was a calumny to say that the Society, as a Society, entertained or encouraged any one set of opinions more than an other. It afforded an arena for the free discussion of scientific facts and theories. The papers read before it sufficiently proved that there was not the least desire to suppress any side of any question. Dr. Hunt's conduct in the chair had always been characterised by the strictest impartiality, and had often obtained a hearing for persons whom a less indulgent or a less honest President might have put down with the general consent of the meeting. It was not, however, of Dr. Hunt's conduct, as President, that he wished to speak; for he had no doubt that a special vote of thanks, for that past conduct, would be moved by some more competent person than himself. He only desired to endorse Dr. Hunt's vindication of himself, as one who was incapable of wantonly outraging the susceptibilities of earnest believers in any religion; and to express his agreement with the proposition, that a

Society, founded with the object of discussion, could not, as a whole, entertain any opinions upon any subject whatever.

The Rev. Dr. KERNAHAN seconded the resolution. He said he wished to do so as a Christian minister. He had listened to the Address, as to all that came from their excellent President, with much interest. He was especially gratified with that portion of it which related to the charge of infidelity,—a charge which, in some quarters, is still being made against the Society. Indeed, he himself had been treated with suspicion, because of his connexion with the Society. Now, he wished publicly to say, that he had attended the meetings for a considerable time, and had paid close attention to the papers read, and the discussions which followed, and, while the utmost liberty of opinion and speech had been maintained, he had never heard a word offensive to Christian faith or life. It should be understood, as the President had expressed it, that we do not associate for the maintenance or promulgation of any particular theory. Our object is to ascertain the truth, so far as it can be known, by scientific induction, concerning the nature and history of man,—of man in all his relations and interests. We have no selfish end or purpose to serve. We are seekers after truth. And as we believe in the harmony of all truth, we have no fear. Truth is mighty, and must prevail; but in all ages of the world it has had to combat with selfish ignorance and superstitious bigotry, and we must be prepared for our share of hostility from those quarters. From what he had seen of the Society, he felt sure there were none amongst them who would treat any man's religious opinions with discourtesy, or intentionally utter a word to offend the faith of any man, be he Turk, Jew, or Atheist. He most cordially seconded the resolution.

Carried unanimously.

Mr. J. GOULD AVERY said he had great pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. James Hunt for his services as President. Dr. Hunt, during the last six years had won great popularity amongst all the Fellows of the Society, whatever might be their personal opinions, and he had left to his successor in the Chair a body of scientific workers that was not surpassed for devotion to their favourite study by any other in the kingdom. He (Mr. Avery) believed that the Society had a bright future to look to. Anthropology was growing rapidly in the estimation of the public; and when that public was made more fully aware of the importance of the researches which it was the aim of the Society to carry out, he felt sure that large and ample support would flow in. He would congratulate Dr. Hunt on the great achievement of not only founding, but establishing, a most important Society over which any man might be proud to preside.

Mr. PINKERTON seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.

The PRESIDENT briefly replied.

Mr. F. MONTGOMERIE moved, and Mr. LEWIS seconded a vote of thanks to the Director. Carried.

Dr. SKUES proposed and Dr. DONOVAN seconded a vote of thanks to the Treasurer.

The DIRECTOR and the TREASURER acknowledged the compliments.

The thanks of the Meeting were also accorded to the Vice-Presidents and Council for their services during the past year.

On the motion of Dr. BEIGEL, seconded by Mr. GEORGE HARRIS, the thanks of the Society were given to Mr. J. Gould Avery and Mr. J. Epstein for their services as auditors of the accounts for 1868.

The Scrutineers of the Ballot then brought up their report as follows:—

#### OFFICERS AND COUNCIL ELECTED TO SERVE IN 1869.

*President*—Dr. John Beddoe. *Vice-Presidents*—Sir Duncan Gibb, Bart., Dr. J. Barnard Davis, F.R.S., Dr. R. S. Charnock, L. O. Pike, Esq., T. Bendyshe, Esq., Dr. H. Beigel. *Director*—E. W. Brabrook, Esq. *Treasurer*—Rev. Dunbar I. Heath. *Ordinary Members of Council*—H. G. Atkinson, Esq., J. Gould Avery, Esq., A. Bendir, Esq., S. E. Collingwood, Esq., W. C. Dendy, Esq., Dr. Langdon Down, Dr. P. M. Duncan, F.R.S., C. Harding, Esq., George Harris, Esq., Dr. R. King, Major S. R. I. Owen, E. Peacock, Esq., Captain Bedford Pim, C. Robert des Ruffières Esq., Dr. Berthold Seemann, W. Travers, Esq., W. S. W. Vaux, Esq., F.R.S., C. S. Wake, Esq., Cornelius Walford, Esq., Dr. A. Wiltshire.

Sir DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., moved a vote of thanks to the Scrutineers.

In seconding the vote to the Scrutineers, Mr. DENDY referred to the papers of Dr. Hunt in the last review. In the middle of the fifteenth century Magnus Hundt first adopted the term anthropology, and indicated the locality of faculties in the brain. The mantle of his namesake has fallen on our learned president, who is now devoting his mind to the study of the noblest elements in the physiology of man. Versed in the ancient notions of Vesalius and Chanut, he has diverted attention from the superficial craniography of Gall to those deep and intricate tissues that lie along the basal centre of the encephalon in intimate connection with the ultimate fibres of the sensory and motor nerves. In retiring from the absorbing duties of the presidency, and with renewed health, the Society may hope that Dr. Hunt will be enabled more especially to devote his attention to the elucidation of the science of the intellect of man, the most important chapter in the study of anthropology.

The meeting then separated.

FEBRUARY 2ND, 1869.

Dr. BEIGEL, M.D., Vice-President, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Ordinary Meeting were read and confirmed.

The following were elected: *Fellows*—Vavasour Joseph Lane, Esq. Assistant-Surgeon, 4th Foot, Dover; Moncure D. Conway, Esq., 51 Notting Hill Square; J. Macrae Moir, Esq., Pump Court, Temple. Alexander Moir, Esq., Temple.

The list of presents to the Society's Library was read as follows:—